The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED 1870

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

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Bouquets for The Woman Citizen

"I have just read this first number of the *Woman Citizen* and I am too happy for words over it! Yes—every page from cover to cover. The quality of the paper—the excellent type—the interesting reading matter—and the vital information! Doubtless dear Miss Blackwell longed for all these and could compass only part! The page about my dear friend Mrs. Bagley thrills me!"—Lydia Avery Coonley Ward.

"Accept our congratulations on the pleasing form and contents of the *Woman Citizen*."—Eleanor Schanck Brower, Retiring President, Trenton Civics and Suffrage Club.

"The issue of June 2nd is at hand and I am delighted with the cover (which is very clever) and contents."—Minnie Fisher Cunningham, Galveston, Texas.

"Men are running fashion magazines and in most assuring words tell 'mi lady' what she must wear from the last kink and shade of hair to the kind of heels on her bootees, the home decorations, selections of wall paper, hanging, style of furniture, newest things in porch furnishings—magazines of light reading for amusement. There are musical journals and ologies galore, everything of every kind, except a magazine or journal or paper of any character from masculine hands advocating, supporting and fighting for woman's right to a voice in the government of her country whose laws she obeys better than their makers. Various periodicals, however, have been published by women in support of their friendly war for just democratic and human rights. On June 2, at 171 Madison Avenue, New York City, a new citizen was born that shall be a most popular addition to the population of U. S. A. though not a constitutent as yet of anybody. Her name is "*The Woman Citizen*" and we congratulate her upon her beauty and vigor and wish her the fullest measure of happiness—a happiness which shall be so active that in a few years she may have outgrown her usefulness as an equal suffrage organ and have become "The Woman Citizen for Better Citizenship." The stars in Old Glory will twinkle brighter with joy when it floats o'er the land of free women and broad-minded men."—Anna McG. Holbrook, in the Mobile *Tribune*, June 10.

"One of the first uses to which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has turned the Leslie millions, which she has placed under the direction of the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, is the consolidation of the three best known woman suffrage papers, the *Woman's Journal*, the *Woman Voter* and the *Headquarters Suffrage News Letter*, into an up-and-coming little weekly, which makes its initial appearance this week under the name of the *Woman Citizen*. That the editor, Miss Rose Young, and her staff are going right out for scalps is evidenced by the cover page on the first number in which Uncle Sam is invited to 'Take the Mock Out of Democracy.' The new weekly will chronicle the doings of the suffragists in this country and Canada and will even stretch its news service to foreign fields. This is only one branch of the educational propaganda to which Mrs. Catt proposes to devote the Leslie bequest."—Minneapolis *Tribune*, June 10.

"I wish to congratulate you upon the splendid appearance of your paper," writes Elizabeth Preston Anderson, North Dakota Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Fargo, North Dakota.

"Glad to receive my first copy of the *Woman Citizen*. I like it very much and extend congratulations and good wishes."—Alzona L. Dickeson, New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, Plainfield, N. J.

"No woman should be without it."—Mrs. William R. Pattangall, Augusta, Me.

"I like the name—the *Woman Citizen*—it sounds so very smart."—Mrs. Walter F. Wright, Newport, R. I.

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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Continuing the

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Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, Betty Graeme, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

The office of publication is at 171 Madison Avenue, New York. The business manager is Florence E. Bate.

The price of The Woman Citizen is five cents a copy ($1.00) for one year. Postage to foreign countries fifty cents extra.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879.

The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue
New York

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To Whom It Concerns

¶ Adjustment of the subscription on the lists of our three combined suffrage journals has been made on the following basis:

¶ A paid subscription to the *Woman's Journal* (price $1.00) entitles the subscriber to as many numbers of the *Woman Citizen* as may remain due on account of the *Woman's Journal*. One year's paid subscription to the *Woman Voter* (price 50 cents) entitles the subscriber to half a year's subscription to the *Woman Citizen*. One year's paid subscription to the *National Suffrage News* (price 25 cents) entitles the subscriber to one-quarter of a year's subscription to *The Woman Citizen*. One year's paid subscription to all three entitles the subscriber to one and three-quarters of a year's subscription to *The Woman Citizen*.

¶ The price asked for *The Woman Citizen* is so low that it is not possible to carry past due subscriptions on its books. Subscribers who are in arrears must pay up or their names must be dropped from our lists.

¶ It is the intention of the management to make *The Woman Citizen* a suffrage organ of essential value to suffragists and to the general public.

¶ Fairness to all concerned demands that the money, the time, and the talents devoted to it shall result in a better journal for the number who do pay for it, rather than be more widely circulated among those who do not pay for it.

¶ Our subscription lists are now in process of revision. Pay your dues if you wish to continue receiving the journal.

Carrie Chapman Catt.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2. and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the *Judiciary* Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report favorably, "as soon as the pending war legislation is disposed of." Representative Raker's resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

June 30, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments."

The Picket and the Public

THE National American Woman Suffrage Association, comprising the great body of organized suffragists the country over, deplores as absurd, ill-timed, and susceptible of grave and demoralizing suspicion, the tactics of the isolated handful of suffragists at the national capital who think to advance the cause of suffrage by demonstrations like the recent banner episodes at the White House.

Is that plain?

The National American Woman Suffrage Association likewise deplores as unfair and wasteful the reiterated demands upon it from friend and foe of suffrage alike to "repudiate," "denounce," "state its position on the subject." It can, apparently, repudiate and denounce and state its position till the crack of doom and still be left at the mercy of clamorers for more denunciations and more repudiations. These clamorers, particularly those who are suffragists, could be about a bigger business than such footless insistence. Concerned as it is with a great constructive, forward-looking, forward-leaping program for furthering the suffrage cause, the National American Woman Suffrage Association deplores having its time, energies and attention constantly deflected to offset the effects of publicity tactics with which it is not and never has been in sympathy and which it has emphatically condemned and never condoned.

Is that plain?

And now—

The National American Woman Suffrage Association wants to point out that it is not blind, if the clamorers are, to the fact that every time it concedes to the clamor it is but playing the publicity game into the hands of the small group of suffragists to whose campaign publicity is fundamental.

For where agitation is the watchword publicity is the achievement.

Can it not be understood once and for all, by suffragists, by press, and by general public, that the White House tactics of the picketers are but a detail of a publicity campaign which suffragists and press and general public immeasurably further by the attention which they center upon it? (The lady from Missouri who tore down the pickets' banner built up the pickets' publicity as no picket and no banner could have done.)

Not all such publicity aids are hostile in their animus. There is no question that men are encouraging the small group that is committed to picket tactics. As grown-ups encourage a froward child whose antics are plaguing other grown-ups so do men of otherwise discriminative intelligence encourage the banner bearers.

And despite an increasingly fine balance of judgment on the part of editors and reporters, there is no question that the attitude of a part of the press is an encouragement. From the viewpoint of news a defy to the President of the United States, even flaunted on a pretty little purple and gold banner, is highly available "front-page stuff" and there is the gayest and friendliest of understandings between many newsmen and the banner-bearers.

While we are placing the blame, therefore, let us divide it fairly and squarely—none at all to the suffrage cause, none to the organized suffragists who resent having that cause drawn into such fracases—and one part to the pickets who incite these ructions, one part to the press that spreads the story in the way most calculated to make a prolonged sensation of it, and one part to the public that thrills humanly over its own shocks.

It is a fact that there remains in America one man who has known exactly the right attitude to take and maintain toward the pickets. A whimsical smile, slightly puckered at the roots by a sense of the ridiculous, a polite bow—and for the rest a complete ignoring of their existence. He happens to be the man around whom the little whirlwind whirls, the President of the United States.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association respectfully urges the rest of the country to take example from him in its emotional reaction to the picket question.

American Citizenship

UNFORTUNATE as may be the lot of the man immigrant, as set forth elsewhere in the well-considered article by the Chairman of the Americanization Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, it has at least the goal of full American citizenship to brighten it. There is not a State Constitution in the 48 that does not make careful provision for conferring upon the man immigrant full prerogatives of citizenship. Those prerogatives follow inevitably upon his naturalization. Some State Constitutions go so far as to allow him full voting rights upon a mere declaration of his intention to become naturalized. In all which he is immeasurably favored over the American-born woman. Save for the few politically advanced western states American citizenship in its full signifi-

cance is no woman's land. Even the western woman who ventures too far east loses her most cherished prerogative of citizenship.

The formation of the suffrage Americanization Committee brings out this damaging injustice more saliently perhaps than any recent development of the suffrage question. In it we have the American-born woman helpfully leading the immigrant man toward those vested rights of American citizenship from which she herself is barred. Turn to the front cover again and see the whole thing poignantly visualized. Presently the men for whom she is trying to point the way will pass her and go trudging on up the shining path to enfranchisement. Presently from sun-caught heights of liberty they will be looking down upon her, ruminating in their foreign way upon the question of letting her share in the vote which she has helped them to win. Small wonder that American womanhood writhes under the blistering injustice of such a scheme of democracy. Small wonder that woman asks ceaselessly how long the Government of the United States means to withhold the full measure of American citizenship from women who are doing their utmost to fortify and make sound that Government from within.

Suffrage Service in War Time

BEFORE war was declared it was a pet pastime of the opponents of woman suffrage to decry the patriotism and loyalty of suffragists. But in those dark February days when the war cloud first drew ominously close to America a watching world did not fail to take notice that suffragists were first among all women to put their organization and its resources at their country's command. Since that date, it has been suffragists who have been the country's main reliance for the much needed woman power to help further the Nation's war measures. In the furthering of all plans and programs for increased food production, thrift and the elimination of waste, for Red Cross work, for the protection of women and children workers in war time, for census taking, for the subscription of national loans, for Red Cross money-raising, suffragists have been indefatigable. Those opponents of suffrage who were sharpest in their impugning of suffrage patriotism have had to fall back silenced by the advancing banners of the suffrage hosts. Against the far-reaching organization programs for suffrage war service they can offer nothing save the scattering work of individuals.

Unable to maintain their challenge of the patriotism of suffragists in the face of the suffrage showing and their own deficiencies, opponents of suffrage shift their charge to a new base. Suffragists, say they, are but playing patriotism in the hope that the vote will be their reward.

On the contrary, suffragists are asking now for the passage of the Federal Amendment as a war measure in order that this country may escape the charge that it has bargained with its women—so much service so much gain. Suffrage for women is a part of that complete democracy so aptly named by Mr. Wilson as the object of this war. It is belittling to the government, not to the women of the country, to withhold grudgingly what it must ultimately give. The government must not make a bargain-counter sale of the democracy it is sending our men to the front to give their lives to maintain. It must start about setting the world right for democracy by giving American women the franchise for democracy's sake, not for the sake of benefits received at the hands of the women. It must do this proudly in advance of the price women must pay for this war. Not shamefacedly after that price has been paid.

Americanization Day

THE war has almost cut off the supply of immigrants from Europe. This has led to a much keener realization of the value of this foreign labor in many lines of industry, where the want of it is now severely felt.

It is mainly from this point of view that the immigrant has been regarded in legislation as a supply of cheap labor. Employers have opposed immigration restriction, because they wanted an unlimited supply of workers at low wages; and the labor organizations have urged restriction, because each fresh wave of immigration brings in a great number of persons who will work for less than those already here. It is around this point that the battle over immigration has raged for years.

Meanwhile the interests of the immigrant himself have been largely overlooked. After he is once admitted to the country, he has mostly been left to shift for himself, in new conditions, where he really needed help and guidance. This is in part, at least, because women have had no votes. "Mothering" comes more naturally to women than to men; and the newly-arrived immigrant needs to be mothered for a little while, until he learns to walk in the new and strange paths that open before him.

In what has actually been done to help the immigrant, women have taken a large part. It was through the efforts of a woman and a suffragist, Miss J. Maud Campbell, that the first state commission was started in New Jersey to look into the needs of the immigrants. It was found that they needed many things, but, most of all, better facilities for education and for learning English. The efforts of a group of women of whom Miss Campbell was one secured the New York law authorizing the opening of an evening school for adult foreigners wherever twenty-five of them apply for one.

Of the foreign-speaking immigrants arriving in this country from 1900 to 1910, 88.5 per cent were over 19 years of age. Massachusetts prides herself on her educational system; yet with an enormous foreign population the State makes no provision for educating persons over 19. Some of the cities and towns do, and the Y. M. C. A. and other philanthropic agencies help. Yet in 218 of the 366 towns and cities of Massachusetts there is no provision whatever, either public or private, for teaching adult immigrants. Miss Campbell, who accomplished so much in New Jersey and in New York, is now in charge of the Massachusetts Free Library Commission's work for foreigners, and has achieved remarkable results with the slim appropriation of $2,000; but she failed to get from this year's Legislature a modest increase, which was badly needed. Frances A. Kellor in New York, Sophonisba Breckinridge in Chicago, and many other women have worked untiringly for the aid and Americanization of the immigrant.

When the National American Woman Suffrage Association adopted Americanization as one of its departments of war service it was a work directly in line with women's natural aptitudes and sympathies.

To a noble advance guard of women the possibilities and needs of our vast army of immigrants have made a strong appeal for years. What is wanted now is to drive the appeal home to the heart and conscience of the great multitude of women. The war is waking people up to many things that they have long needed to know, and it should bring to women as well as men a realizing sense of the criminal folly of leaving millions of aliens right here among us with no means of getting in touch with what is best in American life.

It costs the country an incalculable sum in hard cash to leave the host of newly-arrived immigrants to flounder around and find their feet as best they can—cash for hospitals for those whose health is sacrificed unnecessarily, cash for jails for those whose characters are destroyed unnecessarily, cash for almshouses for those who could have made good if they had had a little intelligent supervision at the start. Even those who do make good at last often lose years of time before they can adjust themselves to the new conditions. One American of my acquaintance who has made a fortune, struggled with poverty for years, doing odd jobs because he did not know English enough to find out that the trade he had brought from home with him was in demand here and would command good pay. An Italian consul has called attention to the fact that most of the Italians who come here are skilled agriculturists, and that it is foolish and wasteful to set them to digging sewers, instead of opening the way for them to work on the land. And of even greater consequence than the loss in hard cash is the loss in human happiness and in the finer spiritual values.

In doing our Americanization let us take hold of it in a sisterly spirit, not one of condescension. We can learn a great deal from the immigrants while we teach them. From one nationality we can learn thrift; from another, temperance; from another, a singularly perfect type of family love; from another, good humor and gaiety; from another, heroism in the face of persecution; and from almost all, a kindness and generosity on the part of the poor towards the poor, which utterly outshines that of the rich or the well to do. There is in our great immigrant population a vast reservoir of talent, of energy, and of goodness which can be made to contribute a thousandfold more than it does to the power of the United States. Power in war or peace. When it is fully utilized it will be a gain like the harnessing of Niagara—but in this case with no sacrifice of beauty for the sake of work.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Calmness, Common-sense and Concentration constitute the three Cs upon which the Atlanta Equal Suffrage will launch its program of conservation and thrift. A municipal cannery is projected by the association.

Miss Emma Conley, of the University Extension Division, one of the food experts of the state, will direct the efforts in behalf of food economy and food conservation, to be made by the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association.

Light from Murder

RUTH CRUGER'S murder points more than one moral. Among other things, it shows up vividly the folly of one claim often made by the anti-suffragists.

When women say that taxation without representation is tyranny, the stock answer has been that taxation is the price paid for police protection, and that, since women share this protection, they have no cause to complain. Women are willing to help pay the cost of protection, but they want to have some voice as to what sort of protection it shall be.

Women must help pay the salaries of the police, but they have no vote in electing the men who appoint the police. If the police fail to furnish the protection for which they are paid, if they close their eyes to law breaking, if they are even actually in league with the worst criminals, the women have no redress.

A. S. B.

An Object Lesson

CHICAGO is again having trouble with its mayor. This time there is even talk of impeaching him.

Whenever Mayor Thompson breaks out in a new place, opponents of equal rights living at a distance from Illinois blame his misconduct on the women. They say: "This is what happens where women vote!" But in Chicago many people are now remembering with contrition that Thompson is the Mayor whom the women did not want and whom the men insisted on having.

At the Republican primaries the women gave a majority of more than 7,000 for the Reform candidate, Judge Olsen; the men gave a majority of about 10,000 for the machine candidate, Mr. Thompson, who thus secured the nomination. On the women's part it was a remarkable example of independent voting, and the signal disproof of the idea that the women will simply "double the vote."

Mayor Thompson has turned out very badly. If the Republican men had shown as good judgment as the Republican women the city would not today be suffering under his administration.

A. S. B.

Suffrage and Patriotism

CURRENT events keep right on giving hard knocks to the foolish charge that equal suffrage is bad for patriotism. The suffrage States beat the non-suffrage States in recruiting. Chicago and San Francisco got ahead of Boston in taking their quota of the Liberty Loan; and now it is announced that the Far West has outdone New England in its response to the appeal for the Red Cross. Nevertheless, opponents of equal rights will keep right on saying that any State or country which gives women the ballot has weakened itself for war.

"It was a special quality, among the many admirable qualities possessed by Mr. Pecksniff, that the more he was found out, the more hypocrisy he practised." This accusation of lack of patriotism has been proved false over and over again; but the oftener any charge is shown to be a humbug, the more persistently it is reiterated by the enemies of equal rights.

A. S. B.

All for America Suffrage Program

Women Voters and Red Cross Work

Omar E. Garwood, a prominent lawyer of Denver, Colorado, has wired *The Woman Citizen*, official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, as follows:

"Three hundred organized Denver women have beaten four hundred of us men to a frazzle in raising half a million Red Cross dollars. Their wonderful work most powerful argument for woman suffrage ever witnessed here. Can anyone justly gainsay that American women who are capable of such a successful undertaking are amply qualified for fullest rights of voting citizenship?"

In every one of the 57 state organizations constituting the National American Woman Suffrage Association activity for the Red Cross campaign fund is going forward by leaps and bounds. The New York State Party promises to make a showing that will rival its own $8,000,000 record on underwriting the Liberty Loan. The New York City Party days ago passed the $100,000 mark in its collections. In Arkansas, under the direction of Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, suffragists who have just received the public thanks of the business men of the city for help in the Liberty Loan campaign have taken one deep breath and begun on the Red Cross fund campaign. In Minnesota Red Cross work is receiving the most loyal attention. From North, South, East and West reports of similar significance are coming to the headquarters of the National Association.

The Minneapolis women working in this Red Cross Unit, as shown in the picture, have already completed and shipped two operating boxes for the National Red Cross, each of which contains 42 sets of operating gowns, operating caps, cotton leggins, operating helmets, 138 sheets and 252 operating towels. Other consignments of Red Cross supplies, such as 72 flannel bandages, 246 smaller bandages, 36 oakum pads, knit socks, wash cloths and sponges, have also been prepared by the Minnesota suffragists, the output of Red Cross supplies numbering more than 1,100 pieces, not including the contents of the two operating boxes.

MINNEAPOLIS SUFFRAGISTS AT RED CROSS WORK

MRS. FRANK J. SHULER,
Secretary of the N. A. W. S. A., Member of Suffrage Americanization Committee.

"A Clear Call to the Colors"

Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman of the Americanization Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has gathered Italian girls of Boston into an Americanization unit to be taught citizenship.

"With entrance into citizenship," says Mrs. Bagley, "the immigrant and the native born become brothers and sisters in their allegiance to that Americanism which has its roots in the Declaration of Independence. The ideal of a united democracy is our heritage from our forefathers. The Government of the United States has through the public school system provided the educational facilities for a united people. Naturalization is the next step after learning English.

"Our great organization, the National American Woman Suffrage Organization, which spells efficiency in its working force, has the power to resolve itself into a great recruiting force enlisting aliens into the ranks of American citizenship through the open door of the public school.

"War has now come and the supreme need is for a united America.

"Virtually every immigrant landing on these shores is a prospective candidate for American citizenship and may be so regarded, yet there were in 1910 3,221,000 unnaturalized males in this country out of a total of 5,942,000 foreign born."

To change this proportion is the work laid out for Mrs. Bagley's committee.

"For here is a clear call to the colors for the members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. They will not fail—women do not fail in patriotic duty."

Boston Globe

ITALIAN GIRL CANDIDATES FOR AMERICANIZATION

All for America Suffrage Program

Conspicuous Thrift

"Probably no feature of the suffrage thrift work has created such favorable interest or done more to further the cause of suffrage than our 'Suffrage Markets,'" says Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, first vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and chairman of the Thrift Division of the Suffrage Army. "It is hard to say who are the most pleased, the housekeepers or the country women who are thus brought into direct contact with one another. Between eight and ten o'clock on the first morning that the suffrage municipal market in Aiken was opened a hundred and fifty country women registered. Most of the country women are so delighted at the practical work suffragists are doing that they immediately join local leagues.

"No, we don't meet with a great deal of opposition from merchants. Market prices are always maintained. Perishable goods are not exceedingly profitable and no staples are carried at the suffrage markets. Occasionally a merchant will offer to buy out the market "to save the women the trouble of running it." Such unselfishness is met with the smiling assurance that it isn't any trouble and that suffragists are pleased to be of assistance to other women as well as willing to do their part to save the nation. In certain towns the women have engaged to take at market price all the eggs that are brought in. The workers solicit and fill orders. Arangements have been made to put up in waterglass all eggs that are not sold.

"An interesting phase of thrift work is being taken up by St. Louis suffragists, where a club for community buying called the 'Normal Buying Club' has been organized. An expert teacher has been secured through the State University Extension Bureau. This expert gives a normal school course of lectures on how to buy proper foods; how to select proper foods; how to plan well-balanced and scientific menus; how to utilize left-overs without making them more expensive and less palatable than in their original state; how to provide cheap substitutes. These classes are attended by women of means who pledge themselves to make home application of the information acquired and also to teach classes of women in the poorer districts. This serves a double purpose of disseminating valuable knowledge and bringing women of all classes into a closer sympathy. If the women are to fight this war in the kitchen, as we are so frequently told, they must have equal opportunities and a strong sense of obligation toward the nation and toward each other. That is true patriotism and true democracy."

The Thrift Division of the National American Woman Suffrage Association has adopted "Conspicuous Thrift" as its slogan.

MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS,
Chairman of Suffrage Committee on Agriculture

Suffragists Corner Containers

The N. S. S. A. (National Suffrage Service for Agriculture) has swelled the muscles of its women farmers until they have had to let out their official arm bands.

Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, National Chairman of Suffrage Agriculture, reports constantly increased activity along the whole front of potato trenches.

But the call now becomes mandatory, "How shall we preserve what we raise?". In this connection two departments of suffrage service, those of agriculture and thrift, are working together in a nation-wide bond.

"Save the family jars and join the suffrage preserve corps," is their joint edict.

"How can we can when we can't get cans?" is the wail that reaches alike the ears of Mrs. Rogers and of Mrs. Miller, commander of the Thrift Division of the Suffrage Army.

And the admonition of both is:

"Go to the basement, thou suffragist; consider the ways of the attic; and climb to the top pantry shelf. In your search for containers leave no stone jar unturned. Buy a can, save a jar, borrow a jug, and put up your own food."

SUFFRAGE MUNICIPAL MARKET IN AIKEN, S. C.

MISS ETHEL M. SMITH,
Chairman of Suffrage Committee for Protection of Women's Work in War Time

Americanization as War Service

By Grace H. Bagley

Chairman of the Americanization Committee of the N. A. W. S. A.

THERE are three questions every suffragist will ask to have answered before she enlists under Americanization:

First: Is it important?

Second: Can I really help?

Third: What is the practical working plan to be adopted?

The answer to the first question is that Americanization as a war measure is not only important, it is also imperative. U-boats, Zeppelins, armed men and the entire equipment of modern warfare will not win the war for a nation torn with dissensions, plots and counterplots. Our national defense must come from within as well as from without. War breeds caste feeling and race prejudice, and today, when the nations of the world are staggering under crushing burdens, America has one problem which no other country has had to face. England is a nation of English, with a scattering of foreigners; Italy is composed of Italians, with a small population of aliens; Russia is made up of Russians; the same is true of France, of Sweden, of all other nations, but America has eight million aliens, many of whom are living under their own traditions as they did in their own countries, ignorant of our history and of the ideals for which our democracy came into existence.

We have wronged the immigrant in the past. We have allowed our steamship agents to entice him to our shores, and then we have allowed him to be robbed, maltreated and neglected. This must be so no longer. The time has come when native born and foreigner must be drawn together in common love for the democracy for which we are fighting. The horrors of war are coming nearer and the time is all too short for gathering together into a common family those who are to work and fight and sacrifice for our common safety.

Therefore, answering the first question, the woman who teaches one foreign man or woman English, who wins her way to friendly acquaintance with one immigrant family, who is the means of converting one alien to become a loyal American citizen, such a woman is in the fighting line as truly as the man who goes to the front.

"Can I really help?" Yes, if you are sufficiently in earnest to apply the Golden Rule and to put yourself in the place of the immigrant. Without imagination and the ability to take yourself out of your own narrow environment into the greater world, you will not be successful in Americanization work. Have you power for the time being to fancy yourself the immigrant who is as yet not an immigrant, but a peasant living in a small village in Italy? Can you picture the day when the agent of the steamship company finds the way to this hamlet and lures the Italian field hand to America, painting our country as the land of golden opportunity, where there is no poverty, where every one is rich, prosperous and happy? Can you picture the preparations for leaving home, the heartrending separations, the breaking of ties of blood and of friendship, and the departure from the old home, and the homesickness of the days on shipboard? How many of us know what happens when a great ocean liner brings a lot of immigrants into what is called a "port of entry"? In the first place, these newcomers, largely country bred, are ushered into great cities like New York or Boston without knowing a word of English.

Have you ever experienced the feeling of utter helplessness at finding yourself in a foreign city without an interpreter? My sympathy with the immigrant was greatly increased one day en route to Moscow from Berlin. We had to change cars and go to another railway station at Warsaw, and Warsaw is the only place I happen to have been anywhere in the world which seems to have no provision for directing foreigners. Porters tried to snatch our bags from us, cabmen almost kidnapped us bodily, everybody gesticulated, and we were deafened by the bombardment of strange sounding words which were hurled at us, not one of which we could understand. Fifteen minutes passed, and our situation had not bettered itself. Half an hour, and we became panic-stricken for fear we should lose our connection with the Moscow train. I am perfectly sure that if any wily agent on the outlook for foreign victims had offered personally to start us on our way we would have given him any extortionate sum of money without a moment's hesitation. Fortunately, a woman, a Muscovite returning from England, discovered us and became our good angel. She spoke English as well as we did, and she put us in a cab, saw that the cabman did not cheat us in making change for his fare, bought our tickets, and saw us safely on the right train. I sometimes feel we might still be in Moscow if it had not been for our chance benefactor.

Frances Kellor, who has done and is doing as much as any one in this country for our foreign immigrants, says that "they must run the gauntlet of runners, porters, expressmen, cabmen and exploiters who collect at the Barge Office and forcibly take their belongings, put them into cabs and get their money. Some fifty such "toughs" used to infest the New York port, and some of them have boasted that they have cleaned up $1,000 a week in good times. Unscrupulous hotel runners adopt every means to get the immigrant temporarily into their hotels for a high-priced meal or room. It seems unnecessary to picture the destroyed faith of the immigrant, his disillusionment in the country that promised to protect his property, and his outraged sense of justice when he finds that he has lost his savings and has been deceived and mistreated. Such first contacts breed the anarchist, the loafer, and the "men who don't care," and prepare the newcomer's mind for I. W. W. doctrine.

The full program for Americanization should follow the immigrant from the ship to his destination in this country, and it should guide him to the job for which he is fitted. At present there is a terrible industrial waste of our immigrants. The field hand, fitted to aid America where she so much needs aid, in agriculture, takes the job nearest at hand, which may be in a machine shop; a man capable of becoming an engineer, perhaps, finds his way into a sweatshop. In short, America makes no study of the immigrant's qualifications, and in consequence more than half of his value is lost to American industry, simply by lack of intelligence in vocational guidance. The immigrant should be guarded from the fakers and frauds who almost invariably victimize him during his first year in this country; he should be decently housed; first of all, however, he should immediately begin to learn the English language.

An answer to the third question, as to the practical working of Americanization, will be found in the outline printed elsewhere. No woman sufficiently able to win leadership in the suffrage ranks needs to be told that any such outline must be varied to fit local conditions.

Political changes of a national character, to be effective, must move people in large numbers. The American public needs nothing less than a shock to make it appreciate the menace of our un-Americanized aliens. Editors, ministers and priests, both native and foreign, must be enlisted in the Americanization campaign.

A few weeks before the evening schools are to open their fall session a widespread house-to-house canvass in the foreign colonies should be made in the interests of attendance at the public schools. The personal visits of volunteer workers by hundreds are indispensable factors to success, since circular letters to foreigners are simply so much waste paper. The cost to the government of such service as our organization, with its trained workers, can render is not to be estimated. If the money were forthcoming the quality of work demanded could not be obtained. The immigrant himself will best be reached by mass meetings in the foreign colonies, held in school centers or elsewhere. Here, again, the rule of "put yourself in his place" must be applied.

We know that when the ocean is between us and our native land nothing warms our hearts and promotes a feeling of friendliness like a few words of praise of our beloved America. The psychology of the foreigner is just like our own. The way to make friends with an Italian audience or a Russian audience is to begin with the recognition of the beauty and the value of the home country. The stereopticon and the moving picture solve a world of difficulties in attracting an audience. A large reception committee of both Americans and foreigners should be present.

One should not forget that where English is not understood by foreign guests a gracious manner needs no interpretation. Be sure that the program is not long and that it is entertaining, and, if possible, have a band; but in any case be sure that every one in the audience goes away enthusiastic over having had a good time. In preparing for this meeting see that representatives of the local press, including foreign papers, have pictures of the celebrities, typewritten copies of speeches, opportunities for interviewing those taking part in the program, and station a member of your organization at the entrance to answer questions by interpreters or by others. A flier should be printed and circulated, something like the following:

AMERICA FOR ME AMERICA FOR YOU

AMERICA FOR EVERYBODY

Liberty, Happiness, Prosperity for you and for your family.

Become a Citizen of the United States
Learn the English Language
The Public School Offers Free Instruction
Evening Classes for Foreigners
Inquire at the Nearest Public School
All Are Cordially Invited.

When foreign organizations or clubs are having celebrations or mass meetings, secure ten minutes or more for a speaker on Americanization.

Throughout the summer and fall there will be picnics on the various holidays observed by foreigners in this country. Circulate Americanization fliers on such occasions.

Three Don'ts for foreign meetings:
Don't Preach.
Don't Patronize.
Don't fancy because people are poor and live in a tenement house that they will stand being bored.

Every one likes being entertained, having a good time, and being made to feel at home. A meeting along these lines will pave the way for future Americanization work in any community.

Program of Suffrage Americanization Committee

AMERICANIZATION is one of those words that every native-born citizen of the United States loves without analyzing its exact meaning. "One country, one people, one flag"—this is how we think of America. This solidarity, however, is our ideal of what our country ought to be, not what it actually is. In New York, parts of Pennsylvania and New England there are solid blocks where not a single word of English is spoken or understood. Our cities, great and small, many even of our towns are mere collections of foreign communities, each of which speaks the language and preserves the customs of the countries from which its foreign population comes. "Here we have a great mass of peoples," says Mr. Gompers, "coming from the shores of every country on the face of the globe who form colonies in every city and town of these United States, colonies of the peoples of their respective countries."

War has now come and in facing the gravest crisis of our history the supreme need is for a united America. President Wilson said at the dedication of the new Red Cross Building in Washington: "I pray God that the outcome of this struggle may be that every other element of difference among us will be obliterated and that some day historians will remember these momentous years as the years which made a single people out of the great body of those who called themselves Americans."

A Nation-Wide Campaign

The district plan under which our organization operates, with working groups directed from a common center, gives the National American Woman Suffrage Association the machinery by which to carry on a national campaign for the purpose of bringing native-born Americans into a closer union with our millions of aliens.

In undertaking this campaign we are under the leadership and the guidance of the Government of the United States.

Suffragists will please take notice that the Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Naturalization, has linked the Americanization of the alien immigrant with the public school system of the United States.

Plan for a Survey

Number of Foreign Born How many foreign-born or of foreign-born parentage in your Representative or School District? Give in numerical order the three largest groups of foreigners in your district.

Schools for the Alien Foreigner Does the public school in your district provide facilities for teaching foreign men and women English? If not, what shall be done? (Note: The maintenance for evening schools for foreigners is usually left to the Board of Education of the city or town. Write to the Bureau of Naturalization in Washington stating the number of foreigners in your district for whom the public school provides no means for teaching of English.)

Attendance at Foreign Schools What is the attendance at the evening school or schools in your district? Enrolled membership at the beginning of the year? At the end of the year? Is a fee charged?

(Note: Attend the foreign schools in your district.)

Adults Not Attending School Where public school provides opportunity, how many foreign adults do not speak or write enough English to answer the requirements of the Naturalization Bureau? Note number of men and number of women separately.

When there are no school facilities, how many aliens approximately are there who would like to learn English?

In your district, are citizenship classes held giving the instruction necessary to naturalization?

Employers of Foreign Labor Does the public school in your district supply teachers to employers where twenty or more foreigners are working? Ascertain from school authorities if any employers in your district have made such an arrangement for employees. Where such classes are held, ascertain the particulars, whether held during working hours and on the working premises, and whether a fee is charged.

(Note: In most states, lists of industrial plants arranged according to localities may be obtained by application to the Secretary of State.)

Digesting the Survey

After you have secured these statistics and this information study their significance in view of the following facts:

Virtually every immigrant landing upon these shores is a prospective candidate for American citizenship and may be so regarded.

And yet—

We have eight million aliens in the United States and at the last census in 1910 out of 5,942,000 foreign-born males, 3,221,000 were still aliens—Italians gave us, out of 586,000 aliens, only 126,000 citizens.

Our government desires aliens to become citizens. The law demands that every alien shall pass certain tests in speaking and writing English and in knowledge of our institutions. Yet thousands of foreign-born laborers are isolated in labor camps and elsewhere where opportu-

nity for acquiring the necessary education is limited if not lacking entirely.

Foreign immigrants want to learn English. Why? Aside from other considerations they can earn more money as soon as they can speak the language; money is what they chiefly want; yet in localities where evening schools are provided, a small percentage only attend evening school. In New York State, 362,025 cannot read or write. In New York City, there are over 245,000 illiterates.

Unlocking the Americanization Machinery

The making of American citizens will begin when the government, school authorities and public-spirited citizens direct their attention to the following:

1. Standardization of the foreign schools. At present some are good and some are poor.

2. Standardization of methods of teaching English and citizenship. All teachers to be properly trained and to have special fitness for the work.

(Note: The alien immigrant usually takes his schooling in English and citizenship at the close of his day's work. Attractive surroundings and stimulating teachers are required.)

A short session in foreign schools is the rule. In some cities the term is only six or eight weeks. The average session for thirty-one towns and cities in New York State is only 60 nights a year. Not one of us could learn a foreign language in sixty nights of study after days of exhausting physical labor—yet this is expected of the aliens.

"Unfortunately," says the report of the Commissioner of Education of the United States, "evening classes for adult foreigners stop at about the time the period of greatest immigration sets in. The months of March, April and May are usually those in which the greatest number of foreigners come to our shores. This increased volume of immigration continues throughout the summer until as late as September. Evening schools are conducted through the period of greatest industrial activity, and, consequently, many pupils are unable to attend."

There are no summer sessions for foreign schools. Our big school houses are often the only cool places to be found in a tenement neighborhood. They are closed.

How to Use Suffrage Organizations for Americanization Work

The Americanization Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will work through the usual channels of the Association based on the political district system.

The Representative District or County of the state should be the unit for the work of each local Americanization committee. Voting precincts will be working sub-units. Members of the Americanization Army of the National American Woman Suffrage Association need not necessarily reside in the district where they work, nor need they be suffragists. This is patriotic work for all women and each state should adopt the system best suited to its needs.

Duty of Central State Americanization Committee

1. Appoint district chairmen on Americanization for each District.

2. Keep on file government reports, Board of Education reports, etc.

3. Act as bureau of information for district chairmen.

4. Compile a bibliography and see that books and needed printed matter are in local libraries or available elsewhere.

Duty of District Americanization Committee

1. Recruit for the Americanization Army. Assign work to cover the interviewing of employers as to providing classes for foreign employees; assign work for visiting homes in foreign colonies in the interests of the evening schools.

2. Instruct Americanization workers that calls should be made upon foreign immigrants in their homes for the purpose of bringing up the attendance of the local evening schools—not for satisfying curiosity as to possible differences in the standards of living or in family customs. The visitor should be courteous, business-like and oblivious to personal matters.

As a preparation for Americanization *utilize your suffrage meetings and your cultured suffrage speakers who have traveled in foreign lands to foreignize our Americans by educating them as to their debt to the European immigrant.*

Duty of the Americanization Army of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

Americanization is patriotic service for all American women whether suffragists or not.

Join and let us make "one flag and one nation" a reality, instead of a sentiment existent only in Fourth of July and other patriotic celebrations.

The Americanization Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association suggests the following:

1. Each local committee should compile its own directory of all agencies which have to do with the immigrant and with Americanization, the name of the official or chairman to be addressed, and the telephone number. Also brief statement of the function of each, the list to include, for example—Naturalization Bureau, Evening School, Bureau of Statistics, Civic Organizations specializing on work for the immigrant, etc., or city Americanization Committee, if one exists.

2. Keep on file a list of speakers and others interested in the Americanization question such as Editors, Students and Experts in Research Work on Immigration.

3. Make a list of the foreign leaders in the foreign colony in which you expect to work, using your finest Americanization worker to win a favorable connection with the above, assigning the introductory approach to the member of the committee best adapted. The advice and co-operation of the important people in the foreign colonies are your most valuable assets.

4. A list of foreign newspapers should be on file and the co-operation of editors sought.

Americanization Badges

5. Enroll applicants for Americanization work and issue badges furnished by the Americanization Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to be supplied through the state suffrage headquarters. The test for those to receive badges should include some one of the following qualifications:

(a) Knowledge of conditions in the district.

(b) Experience in the house-to-house canvass.

(c) School teaching, or the possession of such other qualifications as the Committee may deem necessary.

Twelve Books for Summer Reading

As a preparation for the Americanization campaign of the National American Woman Suffrage Association twelve books are recommended below. They are to be followed by two study outlines, one to be used by suffrage organizations and women's clubs; the other a practical working model for civic training for naturalization and American citizenship. The books are:

The Immigrant and the Community — Grace Abbott

Immigration — Henry Pratt Fairchild (McMillan)

Democracy and Social Ethics; Twenty Years at Hull House — Jane Addams

The Promised Land — Mary Antin

The Making of an American — Jacob Riis

On the Trail of the Immigrant; On the Immigrant Tide — Edward A. Steiner

The Trade Union Woman — Alice Henry (Chapter on the Alien Woman)

The Immigrant Invasion — Frank Julian Warne (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

The Social Center — Edward J. Ward

The Immigrant Problem — Jeremiah W. Jenks; W. Jett Lauck

Read also current fiction, books of travel, and magazine articles showing the immigrant in his native setting.

The Clearing House for Women's War Service

THE WOMEN'S COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the chairman, is seated in the center. At her right sits Miss Ida M. Tarbell; at her left sits Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Seated next Miss Tarbell is Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles; next Mrs. Cowles is Miss Maude Wetmore; seated next Mrs. Catt is Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar; beside her is Mrs. Philip N. Moore. Mrs. Stanley McCormick is standing at the right of Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, executive secretary of the Committee, is at her left.

WITH Dr. Anna Howard Shaw presiding, the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense last week held in Washington one of those conferences by virtue of which it is making history in the mobilization of the nation's woman power. At the Committee's invitation the heads of fifty women's national organizations foregathered in the nation's capital, June 19. Some idea of the range and diversity of interests represented may be had from the fact that the assembly included presidents of political and propagandistic organizations, like the National American Woman Suffrage Association, social and civic bodies, like the National Council of Women and the General Federation of Women's Clubs, patriotic organizations like the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy, religious bodies like the Methodist Board of Missions, Catholic and Jewish women's organizations, reform organizations like the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and many others.

Each of the fifty presidents took five minutes in which to outline the plan by which her organization was lining up its women for war service. In the aggregate there was diffused an inspiring patriotism and loyal intention to minify the evils of the shock to a nation turned from a peaceful polity to war.

An Honorary Committee composed of the presidents of various women's organizations was formed and as such was incorporated into the Women's Committee. In this way all women's national organizations interlink through the Women's Committee, while at the same time their auxiliaries interlink through the state divisions of the Committee. When this scheme of mobilization is complete there will be no other such compact army of volunteers in existence to carry out the orders of the Government in the effort to relieve the blighting stress of the war situation.

The more significant becomes the work of this remarkable Women's Committee, the more prominently stands forth the personality of the woman at the head of it, the woman upon whom the United States Government has bestowed the most signal official distinction ever bestowed upon an American woman.

Chairman of the Women's Committee of the National Council of Defense is but the last of a long string of titles given Dr. Shaw, who is best known as the Honorary President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and as a world-famous orator in behalf of the suffrage cause.

It was not as the representative of any organization that Dr. Shaw was put in her present position, but as a woman whose name carries conviction from coast to coast, and whose experience is just now needed by her country.

A Minute Woman

The Minute Man is well enough known. Meet the Minute Woman.

The call to her new duty came to Dr. Shaw late in April, while she was still in the South on a suffrage lecture tour. It was completely unsought and would have overwhelmed most women—and most men. Dr. Shaw received it with the prompt response long training has made her habit. She calmly sent her acceptance to the Secretary of War and telegraphed the other appointed members of her committee to meet her on May 4, less than a fortnight from the date of her appointment. There will be no lagging at the woman's end of national defense work, while Dr. Shaw's hand is on the wheel.

One characteristic of her first reaction to her new duties was the lack of fuss. She laid aside her campaign for woman suffrage in the South, took a north-bound train, traveled all night to Washington, and spent the next day seeing press reporters. As an incident of that day she accepted an invitation to make a speech. "Business as usual," without panic or hysteria, marked those first days of new and overwhelming responsibilities.

More characteristic than any other fact is the mental adjustment of Dr. Shaw to a new condition. "You know," said she to those first-day press reporters, "that heretofore my whole idea has been in opposition to war. But now that war has come I shall, through this new Committee, begin at once to organize the women of the country for war service. A tremendous responsibility has been placed upon us, and it is for us to form definite plans and to act definitely."

Nine other women make up Dr. Shaw's original committee: Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, president of the National Council of Women; Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles of California, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Maude Wetmore of Rhode Island, chairman of the National League for Women's Service; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois; Mrs. Stanley McCormick of Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar of Atlanta, Georgia, president of the National Society of Colonial Dames; Miss Ida Tarbell of New York, publicist and writer; Miss Agnes Nestor, famous for her work as a labor leader, and Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, the Committee's executive secretary.

Political Situation in Ohio and Nebraska

German Opposition to Suffrage in Ohio Crystallizing

Ohio suffragists in most of the counties of the state have examined the petitions to have the question of presidential suffrage for Ohio women submitted to referendum, and the first reports are just reaching Ohio's suffrage headquarters. At this time no general summary can be given and no positive opinion rendered, but it is clearly true that three-fourths, probably nine-tenths, of the petitions were circulated by saloon keepers, bartenders, brewers or men interested in the liquor business directly or indirectly. Hundreds of petitions did not contain the name of one representative man of the community, while in many towns the petitions were so closely kept in saloons that business men and ordinary citizens were positive that they had not been in circulation. The suffragists now are able to prove the thing which they have long known, namely, that the organized wet man uses the anti-suffragists as stool pigeons. The following facts are indicative:

It is reported that in Clinton county (Wilmington) six of the petitions were circulated by a man who has no visible means of support, has frequently been employed by the wets, was arrested not long ago for bootlegging. Three were circulated by a former saloonist; one by the proprietor of a wet drug store, and four in a pool room.

In Summit county all the petitions were circulated in Akron. One by a brewmaster, one by a former bartender, no business now; one by a driver for the breweries. Many of the names were signed at the Liedertafel and other German clubs.

In Huron county there are twenty petitions containing five hundred names. Practically all were circulated by saloon keepers or bartenders.

One hundred and seventy-five names, all in New Lexington and Corning, were on the Perry county's petition. It did not need the clerk's information to see that the list was entirely of saloon people and their friends. Few people knew that the petition was being circulated.

In Putnam county, Ottawa county seat, it seems quite probable many signed without knowing what it meant. Many were Germans who apparently have the question of woman suffrage hopelessly mixed with their beer.

Scioto county's petition showing was so bad that it has been formally challenged by the county suffrage organization.

The suffragists of Trumbull county, through a committee appointed by the county president and the president of the Political Equality Club, have asked the election inspectors to bring many irregularities in the petitions to the attention of the Common Pleas judge. The committee further asked that the Board of Elections or the Common Pleas judge give an opinion as to whether men who cannot write and under oath make their mark lawfully can attest petitions, since it is not sure that they know the names signed are the names of the men signing them.

A telegram from Pomeroy states that the petitions were not openly circulated.

In Champaign county Larry Ryan, who circulated two of the petitions, is the recognized leader of the wets.

Of eleven petitions, containing 417 names, in Defiance county nine were circulated by saloon keepers, one by a brewer and the other in the factory of the American Steel Package Company, which is engaged in making steel beer cases.

In five wards of Youngstown eighty names could not be located in any way. Many names are entirely illegible. Three were circulated in saloons, eight by bartenders, twelve by T. F. McElroy, formerly a paid worker for the antis. (He has since written the Ohio suffragists that he has become a suffragist since his canvass. They had summoned him to appear before their election committee.) Not a whole lot of doubt who is against us. One of the men who circulated petitions in Youngstown is Frank Barber, an Italian bartender. He is now under arrest on a charge of assault preferred against him by a young girl whom he "picked up" at one of the parks.

In Madison county six of the twelve petitions were circulated by Nelson Winslow (colored), who is an employee of the State of Ohio. A few well-known citizens signed, but the names were mostly saloon keepers, bartenders, negroes, etc.

Germans Fighting Suffrage in Nebraska

The recognition of Nebraska women as voters had a place in the semi-centennial exercises in Lincoln as a part of the old settlers' reunion program on June 12. Lieutenant-Governor Edgar Howard, who presided over the State Senate when the partial suffrage bill was passed by that body earlier in the year, welcomed the women to the electorate in felicitous phrases. He spoke after John L. Webster of Omaha had given a scholarly review of the upbuilding of the state, in which woman's part was ignored altogether. Mr. Howard warned the women that danger confronted them; that those forces which oppose woman suffrage are strong and subtle, and, by device, and funds somebody is furnishing, they are likely to secure the necessary number of names to tie up the law through referendum. He promised if the door were closed in their faces he would fight hard to see that it was opened to its widest extent. He said that he believed the women of the state had borne more than their share in the building of Nebraska, and that for every trial suffered by men the women suffered two sorrows. In closing he said:

"In the name of every holy cause in which men have worked and women have prayed, I welcome the womanhood of Nebraska to the exercise of a right which I know full well will be exercised thoughtfully and with an intelligence beyond compare."

The editors of the state are prepared to stand by the women in the expected fight to retain what has already been given them. At the semi-centennial dinner, at which 125 editors of the state assembled in Lincoln on June 13, the toastmaster read a petition from the suffragists relating to the anti-suffrage petition movement now on in the state, and exhorted each editor to do his part in preventing voters from signing these petitions. The sentiment was cheered.

The machine politicians of Omaha are said to be directly responsible for the movement to suspend the limited suffrage law, as they will find themselves out of office when women obtain the vote. It has been publicly stated that signatures for the referendum are being collected through the German-American Alliance, which fought suffrage two years ago, when a referendum was submitted by the women. Under the constitution the limited suffrage law can be suspended only through the filing of a petition containing 30,200 names of voters, being ten per cent of the total cast at the last election. These names must be distributed over the state.

The suffragists of Nebraska have entered seriously into Red Cross work. In May the state association secured headquarters on the ground floor of a business block, 223 South Thirteenth street, with the entrance on one of the busiest streets, and almost immediately invited the Red Cross to share the quarters so long as desired. The various branches of Red Cross work, particularly the campaigns for money, have been pushed with great energy from the suffrage headquarters.

ANNIE L. MILLER,
State Press Chairman,
Lincoln, Neb.

Another Bouquet

"I wish to congratulate you on the *Woman Citizen*. It seemed difficult to imagine any publication quite taking the place of "The Journal," and our own "News," but you have accomplished the feat."

"FLORENCE B. COTNAM,
Little Rock, Ark."

State Suffrage Activities

Indiana Women Systematize War Work

THE Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, has named five committees in connection with women's war work, two, those on Thrift and Agriculture, having been named by Dr. Keller in accordance with a request from the National. To these the new president, Mrs. Edwards, has added three more and will add others should it become necessary. These three are the committees on Woman's War Industrial Work, the War Census of Women, and the Franchise Red Cross Work. To avoid duplication and to insure the collection of all statistics and information in one central place, and to facilitate co-operation with all the other organizations in Indiana working to the same ends, Mrs. Edwards further appointed Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke as supervisor for Woman's War Work in Indiana for the Franchise League. The chairmen of the five committees just named constitute Mrs. Clarke's committee.

The work of the Agriculture Committee is to increase the food supply; work of the Thrift Committee to conserve the food supply and eliminate every form of waste.

The work of the War Industrial Committee is the protection of the women workers as to wages, hours, and working conditions. This has reference only to the women taking the places of men on account of the war or entering into the work produced by war conditions.

The Committee on War Census takes charge of the registration of women for war work and will collect and tabulate the returns obtained in regard to women volunteers for war work when the poll is taken of women voters in the state of Indiana. Such a poll is being taken by practically all the Franchise Leagues in the state and constitutes a complete record not only of members of the Franchise League but of all women residents in towns and counties.

The Franchise League Red Cross Committee was formed solely for the purpose of stimulating interest in the Red Cross and helping to enlarge its membership and also to further the Red Cross sewing and similar work. It cannot be too emphatically stated that this is in no sense an attempt to work independently of the American Red Cross. The idea is to develop Red Cross units among Franchise League members; to encourage sewing, as given out by the Red Cross authorities and to help in the formation of classes for Nurses' Aids; these classes, however, to be strictly under the supervision of and conducted by the regular instructors provided by the Red Cross. Where there is no Red Cross organization in a town and there is a Franchise League the suggestion is made that the Franchise League communicate with the national Red Cross and do its part to organize a branch of the Red Cross in that town.

GRACE JULIAN CLARKE.

Rhode Island's Lively Summer Plans

Rhode Island plans extensive summer campaigning in behalf of the federal amendment. At a recent meeting, both Rhode Island Senators were speakers, as well as the state president and other suffragists.

Mrs. Sara M. Algeo, Chairman of the Providence Woman Suffrage Party, reports that her organization has adopted a plan to keep up a lively interest in suffrage in summer as well as winter which may prove of interest to other organizations.

"In a sense it is a merger of two lines of activity already started. The first of these is the suffrage class which met for ten weeks in the new and attractive Y. M. C. A. building to study the lessons brought out by the Educational Section of the New York State Suffrage Party. This course was completed by a delightful banquet the last day of May.

"The second has been a series of entertainments given the past few months, as opportunity offered, in churches and schools by a group of talented suffragists who gave their services to the cause and assisted a suffrage speaker in providing her audience with an interesting and instructive evening.

"So successful have both these methods proved that it was decided to unite them in forming a Suffrage Party Dramatic Club in which plays could be produced, musical teams of singers and players arranged and the talent in general so classified that in future entertainments can be given not only in hospitable halls and churches, but in amusement parks and summer resorts as well.

"Miss Enid M. Pierce, vice-chairman of the party was appointed manager; Mr. Edward Welch, director, and Miss Louise F. Brooke, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Peter Welch, who has served an apprenticeship of five years on the Providence *Journal* in newspaper work, was appointed publicity manager. The club will meet each Friday evening throughout the summer at the Y. M. C. A. for drills and rehearsals, and prominent actors and speakers will be invited to give addresses.

"At the opening meeting on June 15, Miss Helen Reimer, the best loved actress in Providence, who has been with the Albee Stock Company at the local theatre for seventeen years, and who, now that women can vote in Rhode Island, is thinking of taking out permanent residence papers, talked on some of the requirements of acting. As Miss Reimer entered the room she was greeted with round after round of applause.

Progress in Iowa

On May 25, 1917, the following resolution was introduced by Miss Anna B. Lawther, President of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, at a meeting of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs:

Resolved, That the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, at its twelfth biennial convention, as recommended by its president, create an Equal Suffrage Committee to work for the enfranchisement of the women of the state and nation; be it further

Resolved, That we express our approval of the action of the thirty-seventh General Assembly of Iowa in passing the suffrage resolution, that we urge our senators and representatives to work for the Federal Amendment, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each congressman.

The suffragists all over the state are working with the Extension Department of Ames in having a series of canning demonstrations in each county. There have been many vacant lots in cities cultivated by these women or by those whom they encourage to plant.

In the town of Fairfield, Jefferson county, a very helpful "Thrift Supper" was given, and the recipes for economical dishes sold for the benefit of the association. In Des Moines a series of "Thrift Luncheons" are being given by the "Votes for Women League." The one given at the home of Mrs. P. J. Mills was a great success. A menu was served that cost only 14 cents a plate, and those who partook agreed that they had been well fed. During the luncheon Miss Neale Knowles of Ames talked on economical cooking and made many helpful suggestions.

On June 12 Miss Anna B. Lawther, the state President, attended the first meeting of the Iowa Division of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense. She had been asked by the director of the State Committee of National Defense to serve on the committee to coordinate the war work of the women's organizations of the state.

At a conference of a few suffragists held in Des Moines, June 13, it was decided that the suffragists must constantly keep before the women as they work for their country that we must consider equal suffrage a definite "war measure" if we are fighting for democracy.

On June 15 the Iowa Federation of Labor, at its annual meeting in Dubuque, endorsed the resolution sent them by the State Suffrage Association. This resolution endorsed equal pay for equal work without regard to sex, and set forth that the working hours of women and children should not be increased.

ANNA B. LAWTHER,
President Iowa Equal Suffrage Assn.

Suffrage Breaks into the Fourth

To Every Suffragist!

The Americanization Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association asks you to inaugurate the Americanization work adopted as one of the four departments of patriotic service in our organization by joining in a nation-wide celebration to take the form of a reception to the Newly Naturalized Citizens of your city or town. A delegation should wait upon the Mayor or representative of the town government, presenting the plan and offering the co-operation of your local organization. Take the lead or follow the leadership already established, according to circumstances. Supply ushers, assist in publicity, or make yourselves useful as occasion offers. Do not demand recognition of your suffrage organization, but co-operate with everybody regardless of whether or not he or she is a suffragist.

If possible, have the newly naturalized citizens, who are the guests of honor, seated on the platform. Pay particular attention to the decoration and give away flags to the new citizens and their families. See that representatives of the press have pictures of the celebrities, typewritten copy of speeches, opportunities for interviewing those taking part in the program, and station a member of your own organization at the entrance to answer questions by reporters, or by others. Have a large reception committee at the door and remember that where English is not understood by foreign guests, a gracious manner needs no interpretation. Be sure that the program is not long, and that it is entertaining and make sure that everyone in the audience goes away enthusiastic from having had a good time.

In New York State

The New York State Woman Suffrage Party has been asked by Mr. George F. Kunz, chairman of the Mayor's Fourth of July Committee, to take part in the evening program for the Fourth of July celebration at the Stadium, New York City.

A pageant tableau will be the suffrage contribution. Mrs. John Blair is chairman of the tableau committee, and Miss Henrietta Crossman has generously consented to direct and stage the pageant, which is to feature "Columbia" and "Justice" as central figures, summoning various groups of women. These groups will represent the varied activities of women in times of war and peace. Grouped about Justice, the leaders of the women will be presented, as a finale, through their representative, Equal Franchise, with the ballot, or scepter of liberty, by Justice.

Among the prominent women who have already given their consent to lead groups in the tableau will be Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, directing the Doctors' Group; Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, heading a group of Woodcraft Girls; Miss Charlotte Delafield, Red Cross Nurses' Group; Mrs. Ethel Watts Mumford, Arts and Letters Group; Mrs. Helena Smith Dayton, Sculptors' Group, and many others.

At the end of the tableau, the American flag will be raised over the assembled multitude of enfranchised women with an electric sign just below it, "Vote for Woman Suffrage, November 6th."

The suffrage tableau will be the center of the evening's program. It will be preceded by the Battle Hymn of the Republic, sung by the Community Chorus, and will be followed by an address by Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker.

It is rather particularly significant that the full printed program will be headed by this stanza:

"Not for herself, tho' sweet the air of freedom;
Not for herself, tho' dear the hard won power;
But for the child who needs a nobler mother;
For men and women, everywhere, who need each other,
Comes Woman to her Hour."

Who Hid the Hawaiian Suffrage Bill?

FOR some months the Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association has been searching for the pigeon hole in which was hidden the Hawaiian suffrage bill introduced in Congress last December upon the petition of the Hawaiian legislature. The search has been productive in that bills to permit a referendum on woman suffrage have now been introduced in both Houses of Congress.

The story as thus far known shows a characteristically resolute purpose on the part of Hawaiian suffragists. Last year the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii passed a bill to submit the question of woman suffrage to the voters of those islands. Congress was at once asked to endorse this measure and make the necessary change in the organic act of the Territory to permit the referendum. The bill for this purpose was introduced in the House by Prince Kalanianaole, Delegate to Congress, on December 22, 1916. But that was the end of the matter for some time.

Then the Hawaiian suffragists, impatient at the silence and delay, addressed a message to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, asking it to find out about their bill. Inquiries, although seemingly fruitless in Washington, were supplemented in Honolulu, and on May 21 there was printed in the Congressional Record a memorial from the Hawaiian Legislature asking Congress to pass Prince Kalanianaole's bill of December 22. The memorial recites that "the several political parties of the Territory of Hawaii have pledged themselves to support a change in the organic act to the end that the female citizens of the Territory shall be empowered to vote at the elections held under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii."

The probable cause of the action of the Hawaiian Legislature in petitioning Congress this second time is Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman, of Brookline, Mass., Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Pitman made a trip to the Hawaiian Islands last winter with her husband, who, as the son of a Hawaiian princess, is Chief Keola-a-Kalani in his native land. Mrs. Pitman learned in Honolulu of the Hawaiian suffrage bill, and her activities while there and since her return have undoubtedly stimulated the Legislature to stir the matter up in Congress.

Within the past two weeks the enabling act has been introduced in both houses of Congress. In the House of Representatives, where it was referred to the Committee on Territories, no immediate action seems probable. Senator Shafroth, however, who introduced the bill in the Senate at the request of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and who is chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, to which the measure has been referred, states that his committee will undoubtedly bring in a favorable report.

THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

Around the "National's" Press Table

New Jersey

"DON'T put suffrage on the shelf and let it get dusty and cobwebby. In your zeal for war relief work don't fail to remember that suffrage activities are as necessary as they ever were," said Mrs. F. E. Feickert, President of the New Jersey League for Equal Suffrage, in addressing her Executive Board.

Alabamans' War Work

The women of Birmingham have rendered valuable service to the Liberty Loan committee in selling Liberty Bonds and interesting many people to make substantial purchases. Among those who have worked untiringly in the cause are Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, prominent not only in her home state as a suffrage worker, but an officer in the National American Woman Suffrage Association and a suffragist of national recognition; Miss Ina Shephard, a well-known stock broker of Birmingham; Miss Nell Freeman, prominent suffrage worker, and other representatives of clubs and organizations.

The press and publicity council of the Birmingham Equal Suffrage Association has decided upon a series of press luncheons, with special features and talks pertinent to the work of this important committee. The officers of the council are Mrs. H. O. Moore and Miss Mary Parke London, joint chairmen; Mrs. Roy Sterne, vice-chairman; Miss Leona Loveman, secretary; Mrs. Charles Spencer, Mrs. H. H. Harrison, Mrs. L. G. Brownlee, Mrs. R. E. Jackson, Miss Mallie Dowd, and Miss Nell Freeman.

The Birmingham suffragists held an experience meeting recently and reports were heard from Mrs. H. O. Moore as chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee and Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, chairman of the Registration Day Committee.

Wisconsin Suffragists as Americanizers

The plan to assist in the Americanization of Aliens prepared by Mrs. Frank Thanhouser, Milwaukee, Chairman of the Americanization Committee of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, has been approved by the Daughters of the American Revolution, which was designated to work with the suffrage association by the State Council of Defense, and was adopted at the last meeting of the Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense. Mrs. Thanhouser's plan provides three distinct lines of work—Americanization classes, individual work and patriotic meetings. Classes are to be conducted in the English language and American history and government. Special textbooks should be used and teachers should know the language of the foreign group they are teaching. The individual work provides for each interested individual visiting an alien family, interesting herself in its problems and teaching English and American ideals. Patriotic meetings should be held in public schools, with speakers in English and the language of the group attending. Moving pictures and stereopticon slides are recommended to attract a crowd.

Will Lead Texas Again

Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, of Galveston, was re-elected president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association at its recent convention. The officers are:

Honorary President, Miss M. Eleanor Brackenridge, San Antonio; *President*, Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, Galveston; *First Vice-President*, Mrs. Helen Moore, Texas City; *Second Vice-President*, Mrs. Anna E. Walker, Austin; *Third Vice-President*, Mrs. Elizabeth Herndon Potter Tyler; *Recording Secretary*, Mrs. John Davis, Dallas; *Corresponding Secretary*, Mrs. Anna B. Cade, Chester; *Treasurer*, Mrs. Sterling Myer, Houston; *First Auditor*, Mrs. Elizabeth Stribling Maury, San Antonio; *Second Auditor*, Mrs. O. A. Critchett, El Paso; *National Committee Member*, Mrs. Tex Erwin Armstrong, Dallas.

Connecticut Women's War Work

The Connecticut Division of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense was organized early in June 1, at Hartford, with Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, of Greenwich, as Chairman. Twenty-seven delegates from state women's organizations were represented at the organization meeting. Mrs. Edward H. Smiley, of Hartford, presided as temporary chairman, having been appointed by the National Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense to call this meeting together.

The object of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense is the co-ordinating of the organized forces of the women of the country in order to secure greater efficiency in "defense work of the nation."

The following were chosen as officers for the Connecticut Division: Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Chairman; Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Greenwich, Secretary; Mrs. H. A. Bumstead, New Haven, Treasurer; Mrs. James Laidlaw Buell, Litchfield, First Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Hartford, Second Vice-Chairman; Mrs. W. E. D. Scott, Greenwich, Third Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Edward W. W. Hayward, Fourth Vice-Chairman. Committees were appointed as follows: Food Committee, Mrs. M. E. Sprague Connecticut Food Commission and Connecticut Agricultural College; Committee for the Protection of Women Workers, Miss Mary C. Welles, Connecticut Consumers' League; Medical Committee, Dr. Kate C. Mead, Middletown; Social Hygiene Committee, Dr. Valeria H. Parker, Connecticut Society of Social Hygiene; Finance Committee, Mrs. H. A. Bumstead, President of the Connecticut Branch Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

A Brooklyn Census Director

During census week, suffrage headquarters became a general bureau of information. The following was a common occurrence: Telephone bell: "Is this suffrage headquarters?"—"I live at number ....., ... Street; would you please tell me what is my assembly district?"

But when it came to the police station calling up for information the Suffrage Party felt that its reputation as a systematic political organization was made.

Mrs. Frederick Cranford was made an assistant director of the census, in full charge of Brooklyn. Not only did she superintend the work of the suffragists; she was an adviser on all the census work done in Brooklyn, co-operating with the assistant director in charge.

Maine

Eighty campaign committees, suffrage leagues, each with full corps of workers, are developing an extensive campaign in Maine, where the question of equal franchise will be voted on September 10.

Suffrage windows, suffrage sermons, automobile tours, facts and figures thrown on the movie screen, literature in railway and trolley car waiting rooms—these are some of the special features that are entering into campaign activities. Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, campaign manager, has a full calendar of speaking dates.

In addition to its regular press service Maine is issuing a fortnightly bulletin which goes to every league and campaign committee.

Something of the way suffrage works out may be gathered from the brief statement made by Mrs. Maude L. Moore, of Bar Harbor, formerly of California.

Mrs. Moore says: "Before we were granted the franchise in California, we studied very closely the laws of the state, also parliamentary laws of state and nation. I believe that each woman realized her responsibility when she was given the right to stand beside her husband and brother to cast her vote.

"I cannot recall all that was done in the way of changing unjust laws, but I do know that there were cleaner politics. Our voting places were clean and quiet, and it was good to see the mothers with their children, as nearly always they had one or more with them, as they came to cast their vote with their husbands. One old couple, who were 80 and 85, respectively, came in arm-in-arm, with smiles, to cast their votes for Woodrow Wilson. It took no longer than to do our necessary shopping at the market. Then we were home at work again, happy, knowing that we had done our work right."